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DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF GLANDINA FROM JAMAICA.

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Glandina (Varicella) Taylora, n. sp. Fig. 1.

Shell much elongated, oblong-fusiform. Not very shining, often semi-pellucid, of a brown color, deeply-tinted with rose orange; with narrow dark, reddish-hued or chestnut transverse streaks, crossing completely over all the whorls but not always extending to the base of the last whorl, but always coincident with and bordering the varices, of which there are four to five upon each whorl. Shell sculptured with fine transverse striæ, which become more apparent on the upper shoulder of the body whorl, next to the suture. Whorls 7, slightly convex, but in most cases perceptibly flattened or constricted at the periphery; the last whorl more than one-half the entire length of the shell. Suture impressed, the edge somewhat crenulated at one margin by the intrusion of the transverse striæ. Spire with the outlines somewhat curvilinear, rather pointed at the summit. Aperture not large, semi-ovate; labrum sharp, slightly produced towards the middle and below that point, gradually retreating, expanding and rounding off to meet the twisted, arcuated and obliquely truncate columella. Length 23 to 25, greatest diam. 7, or slightly less. Length of aperture 9, largest diam. 4 mill.

FIG. 1.



Habitat: Half Way Tree Pen, Parish of St. Catherine, Jamaica.

This shell resembles *G. nemorensis* in form but is considerably larger. In the outline of the spire it comes between *G. nemorensis* and *G. similis*, but it is larger than either of these species. The

strigæ are slightly broader than in *uemorensis* and not nearly so broad as in *similis*. In color it differs from both.

The shell is named in honor of Mr. C. B. Taylor, well known for his work on the birds and for his attainments in the general natural history of Jamaica, and by whom the species was first collected.

Glandina (Varicella) deflorescens, n. sp. Fig. 2.

Shell elongated, sub-fusiform, turreted, shining; color rather pale brown, generally with dark chestnut-brown, somewhat arcuated streaks, a set of which run coincidentally with the varices completely across each whorl. The painting of the shell is singularly varied; each successive whorl presents at the start a semi-transparent, sharply-defined and pure white stripe, which gradually passes into pale brown, then slowly deepens in color as the whorl progresses, into a warmer tint and finally merges into an intensely dark-brown stripe, covering the varix forward, which varix marks the termination of a stage of growth. This gradually changing color scheme is always repeated between the several varices, but it is less noticeable upon the upper part of the spire, although actually traceable almost to the apex. Shell regularly sculptured with not very crowded rib-like striæ. Whorls 8, very slightly convex and obsolete angular just below the upper margin, which is crenulated by the passing over of the striæ. Suture moderately impressed. Last whorl a little more than one-third the entire length. Outline of spire slightly curvilinear; apex pointed. Aperture ovate, oblong, considerably dilated at right side of base; labrum not sharp. Columella white, straight, well truncated with a strong callosity deeply impressed and folded by the entering striæ and varices which pass to and over it from the shell.



Total length, 17 to 18½ mill., diam. 5. Length of aperture 6, diam. 2 mill.

This remarkable species is named in allusion to the singular character of its painting. I am indebted for examples to Mr. P. W. Jarvis, who received them from Mr. Geo. Nutt, by whom they were for the first time collected at Moore-Town in the Parish of Portland, Jamaica.

The peculiarities of the columellar callus, impressed with the

marks of the sculpture of the shell, and of the dilation of part of the labrum on the right side of the base of the aperture, allies this species with *Glandina leucozonias* and *dominicensis*, both of which occur in the Parish of Portland in the extreme eastern part of the island.

POLYGYRA STENOTREMA WITHOUT A LIP-NOTCH.

BY HENRY A. PILSBRY.

Mr. Bryant Walker has sent me for examination a specimen agreeing with *Polygyra stenotrema* in the main, except that the basal lip is without the usual median nick or notch. The parietal lamella is strong and high, as usual in the species. Form rather elevated. Alt. slightly over 6, diam. 8.7 mm. It was taken by Mr. Walker at Dalton, Georgia; being the only *stenotrema* collected at that place.

In the collection of Mr. Geo. H. Clapp are two specimens, formerly in the James Lewis collection, labeled "East Tennessee," which agree with Mr. Walker's Georgia shell in lacking the lip-notch, although in one a slight wide sinuation of the lip in place of it, is perceptible. They measure 8 and 8.5 mm. diam., one with high, the other moderately low spire. All of the specimens show hairs or their traces, as in *P. stenotrema*, though not very conspicuously.

The lip-notch in the *stenotrema* species corresponds of course to the space between the lip-teeth in *Triodopsis*, the thickened ledges on each side of the notch being homologous with the basal and outer teeth in such species as *P. tridentata*. These notchless shells therefore represent cases of confluence or concrescence of teeth, a somewhat rare occurrence in Helices.

The question arises, are these shells merely abnormal forms produced by some mantle injury or other abnormal condition, or do they represent a rare race of which the notchless lip is characteristic? The former alternative seems most probable, except that the shell and lip seem quite without trace of any evidence of a diseased condition of the mantle, which is usually manifested by some roughness in the deposition of lime at the lip, or irregularity in the cuticle behind it.

However, the question is not one to be decided off-hand, but by the examination of more material; and I would ask collectors to go over their specimens of *P. stenotrema* and allied species, and report